PRINCE ARTHUR.

HIS JOURNEY SOUTHWARD-INCIDENTS ALONG THE ROUTE-ARRIVAL IN THE CITY-THE CROWD FLANKED-SCENES AT THE DEPOT-RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL-THE PRINCE VISITS CENTRAL PARK, AND SPENDS THE

EVENING AT WALLACK'S. The train bearing Prince Arthur and his suite left Rutland, Vt., at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the distinguished tourists being fast asleep, and proceeded, without incident, to Troy, where it arrived four hours later. At this place breakfast had been ordered to be served in the ce's car. But neither the Prince nor the members of his staff seemed to relish the idea of being disturbed at so carly an hour. The consequence was that the choicely-prepared repast, on which the restauranter at the depot had expended all his skill and no little anxiety, remained untasted. At Albany, one hour later, daylight having fully appeared, the travelers bestirred themselves, and found a cold and tasfeless repast awaiting them. The lackeys were sent out skirmishing for hot coffee, though evidently with but indifferent success, as at every station down to Hud-son they renewed their efforts, carrying out the royal coffee pot empty, and bringing it back filled with a de-coction not palatable to epicares. However, at Hudson the great desideratum was obtained, and the party consented to break their long fast with raw oysters, cold chops, and hot coffee.

But little excitement was manifested anywhere along

the road, above Peckskill, by the coming of His Royal Highness, probably owing to the want of information regarding his movements. The usual loungers about the station-houses seemed to be on the lookout, and exhibted much amusing curiosity; but beyond this there were no demonstrations beyond the ordinary excitement on the arrival of a train of cars. The Prince sat by a west window, enjoying the scenery as the train whirled along, and, catching up a book as it entered stations, he allowed the curious to gaze at him in utter unconcern. The large windows in the car he occupied furnished ample facility for seeing his whole figure, and, as he sat, seemingly deeply engrossed in his book, his face partially averted, ough not sufficient to screen it, well dressed in a plain, unpretending traveling suit, clearly conscious of the curiosity he excited, yet not abashed by it, nor unduly anxious to avoid it, nor yet too ready to gratify a selfpride by ministering to it, he commanded the respect of ail who saw him, and won the general reputation of a sensible young man, endowed with more than ordinary

At Peckskill quite a crowd was collected to gaze upon him, the New-York morning papers having previously reached there with the announcement of his coming. As the train drew up to the station-house the crowd made a most ridiculous and amusing headlong rush for the rear car, which was recognized intuitively as the one bearing the noted traveler. Men. women, and children joined in the rush. They mounted on wood-piles, and on the tops of idle cars on the side tracks; they called to one another, and indulged in remarks which, if not directly insulting to the ears that could not fall to hear them, were at least not over-pleasant. "Here he is;" "Come and see the young Britisher;" "Ain't he a broth of a boy;"" Moity foine young man;" "He's no begger man than Gen. Grant;" "Is that all there is of hour," "He's only a man after all," and a hundred similar expressions were shouted from one to another in perfect indifference as to whether the subject of them heard or rol. The Prince stood it bravely, scarcely raising his eyes from his book, and manifesting no symptoms of amensiness or impatience. The workshops in the vicinity were descrited while the train remained at the station, and until it moved away constant accessions were made to the throng from every direction. There was no cheering, no expressions of welcome, no enthusiasm; simply a manifest curiosity to see the royal traveler. The train made no stoppage between Peckskill and

New-York, but at all the stations there were gatherings of people, evidently brought together to catch a glimpse of the Prince. In Eleventh-ave, the curiosity was equal to that manifested at Peckskill. On every corner groups were collected to see the Prince as he passed. Finger were pointed: ragged juveniles mounted lamp-posts and shouted; squalid women, with more squalid babies, filled the windows, and called out quaintances below. A crowd gran along beside the train and followed it into the depot, despite the efforts of the police to keep them back. " The receiving depot on Twenty-ninth-st., and 'the street in front, swarmed with curiosity-seekers. But Superintendent Toney flanked this crowd very adroitly by de taching the Prince's car and running it in by itself on the Tairtieth-st. side. Still hundreds detected the plan in time to rush in and fill the platform on which the trav elers were to slight, and the most the police could do was to keep a passage open along the edge of this platform from the car to the entrance to the station-house. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, and

his Secretary of Legation, with Col. Archibald, British Consul at this port, were in waiting with carriages at the dopot to receive the visitors. These were at once admitted to the private car, and, after paying their respects to their Prince, escorted him and his suite to carriages. As the Prince passed out ahead, accompanied by Mr. Thornton, the police and crowd made a simultaneous and disgraceful rush upon them, at one time really endangering their safety, when the officers recovered their sense of duty, and again attempted to hold Prince, bewever, became entangled with the multitude, white the Prince and his escort succeeded in reaching the door and escaping within the building. A fer straggling cheers were given as the royal personage vassed and a few handkerchiefs were waved by well dressed ledles who mingled in the crowd; but beyond these slight demonstrations there was no welcome given nor other manifestation beyond that of vulgar curio

When the Prince had effected his entrance into the building, and the door was closed, the crowd made as furious a rush for the street as they had previously made to get into the station. The Prince's suite thus became disentagled and were enabled to rejorn their chief, when the party were quickly scated in carriages and driven to the Brevoort House.

The sidewalks, and even the streets in the vicinity of

the hotel, were crowded with people of all ages, and when the carriages arrived the policemen had all they could do to keep back the curious multitude. The inmates of the neighboring houses flocked to the windows, and in a few minutes the steps and ballways of the brownstone palaces were filled with beautiful women and fairhaired children.

The royal party was cordially received by the proprie tor of the hotel, Mr. C. C. Walte. As the Prince left his carriage he politely lifted his hat to the rowd. After the first back there came several others-one containing the footman, he long, drab coats. The guests were unhered up to their apartments on the second floor. An elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom, with bath-

room attached, composed the suite engaged by the Prince. The view from the windows is on Fifth-ave. and it is said that there are no finer rooms in the house. The parlor is furnished with resewood furniture, trimmed with yellow satin brocade. The south wall is decorated with battle scenes, from English history, while opposite is a handsome picture of Victoria and the late Prince Consort. Between the windows is a Victoria long mirror, in front of which stands a marble bust of Richard Colden, matched on the other side by a similar bust of Gen. Cohn Campbell. Opposite the windows is an elegant ormolu cabinet, [bearing the figure of Gen. Washington, over which hangs the portrait of President Grant. The bedroom is furnished with resewood and brocade throughout. All the rooms were decorated with flowers, and a delicious perfume pervaded the sumptuous apartments.

The Prince and his party lunched in a private dinine room, situated just across the corridor, after which he re

Later in the afternoon he visited Central Park, accompanied by Minister Thornton and Lieut, Packard. They rode in an open carriage. The weather was delightful, and the Prince expressed great suprise at the change in the climate experienced since leaving Montreal the day before. In corowd largered in front of the hotel many hours, fter before. the toyal party alighted from their carriages. Ladies, attired in coatly robes, gazed curiously through the coach windows as the drivers stackened their speed; groups of young people gathered on the sidewalks, and enatted gayly about the English blorde and his light mustache. Somebody appeared in each window of the hotel, and for folly two hours the wax-like faces were constantly furned

oward the crowded street below.

Boys with fiddles and harp played their choicest selections. tions, while the younger ones went about soliciting peu-nics. Negroes, Irishmen, clerks, washerwomen, welldrested women of doubtful reputation, and politicians of both sexes asked questions of anyone who was willing or able to gife the least information concerning the royal party. The hack-drivers were particularly loquacions. and they improved every opportunity to talk and joke. "What is the meaning of all this?" exclaimed a new comer. "The Prince from Canada is over at the hotel." "The Prince of Canada! who is he—sone big feller, cht" "Prince Arthur from England, Sir." "Ob. ho! yes, yes; Prince Arthur, a wery nice man, I suppose; some gineral, is he not?" * No, the son of Queen the Country in the completion of Sergeant O'Conner a series of handsomely engrossed and France (country series of handsomely engrossed and france) resolutions, expressive of their sorrow at the war. Right nice chart have presented to the family of the late Sergeant O'Conner a series of handsomely engrossed and france (resolutions), expressive of their sorrow at the Charter of the Union Country Savious death of their companies.

seedy individual addressed sucked a straw, and abstractedly gazed at the windows, occasionally condescending to answer questions, when they were not too deep for his whisky-soaked brain. The negroes were fully as much interested as their Irish brethron, and they eagerly listened to all that was said by the well-dressed

loungers. The police preserved good order.

Reporters darted up the stone steps, and, with their characteristic modesty, approached the desk. A young person, who was said to represent a provincial paper, seemed determined to interview the Prince at all hazards He button-holed the proprietor, who listened patiently to his questioning. Information was freely imparted, but the host distinctly gave the young man to under-stand that his services as porter were not needed while the Prince was his guest. Just then the luggage was brought in, whereupon the reporter aforesaid took his stand by the door and commenced taking an inventory of the royal baggage. First, there were three black tin boxes, then a bundle of silk umbrellas with paragon frames. Here the proprietor come up, and again the countryman ventured a seductive smile. A lackey in a long drab coat approached, and the reporter photographed him on the spot. Then more baggage was brought in, and the reporter did not fail to note the splendid ma-terial of the sole-leather trunks. There were hat-boxes of every size and shape. The cocked hats were stowed away in triangular cases, while the numerous shawls and blankets were visible among the scores of packages. When the luggage was properly numbered, the per son with a drab coat and wooden spine managed to stoop low enough to reach the handles of a \$50 valise and carry it up to His Highness's chamber.

Here another reporter arrived, and for the 17th time the landlord was obliged to "take the stand." Those who have never been present at a cross-examination between a reporter and his victim, should attentively read the following: Question. What time did he arrive! Answer. At 1 o'clock. Did you receive him? Yes, Sir. Where I Youder, on the pavement. What did he say? What did you say! (By this time the victim wiped his face). What were your first impressions on

the way! How many are there of the party! When will the Prince leave the city ! Will he visit Central Park ! You gave him your best parlor, did you not ! I suppose you engaged a squad of French cooks for this occasion! Say, look here, you want a good notice? You shall have it. I will give you a quarter of a column. And the editors, I knew, will speak of your noble gen-crosity. I have it. You let me act as porter; I can carry baggage and answer the bell. My uncle had a hotel in Milwaukee. I will give you \$50, a puff and the promise of an editorial, if you will grant me this slight favor. Answer, My dear Sir, I cannot possibly do it. The idea is a good one, and I think you would carry out the programma spleudidly; but I cannot think of it. I will

ald you in anything else if I can. Question. Who said grace at the table? Did the Prince bave a gold napkin-ring! Did he put salt in his soup! Who was the master of ceremonics? What is the name of your head waiter? Does the Prince chew tobacco! How

many courses ! Here the poor man was sent for by the clerk, and while he was gone the reporter sharpened his pencils and stood waiting for his victim to return.

Prince Arthur, accompanied by Mr. Thornton, the English Minister at Washington, and his Private Secretary, the Hon. Mr. French, Col. Elphinstone, his guardian, and

moted by giving the control of all our State Prisons to a commission consisting of such men as Ex-Minister John Bigelow, Judge Edmonds, and Dr. Griscom, with Gen. Prisbury as the executive officer.

The whole number of prisoners in the Penitentiary in 1850 was 1,383, of whom 200 were discharged by expiration of sentences; 15 persons were pardoned by the President; and 4 by the Governor; 18 wore discharged by courts and magistrates; 12 by certifeari and habeas corpus, and 33 by paying lines to justices; one was discharged by the Secretary of War, and one sent to a lunatic asylum—leaving an average of 400 through the year. But one person escaped, and he was employed in building fires, which gave hin osme liberty.

One remarkable fact, indicative of the healthiness of the location, and the careful treatment of the prisoners is, that only four persons died, among this total of nearly fourteen hundred prisoners, during the year. One of the dead was Eckel, once charged with privity to the Burdell nurder, and sent here for revenue frauds. He, like the three other persons, had contracted fatal disease before reaching the prison. Can statistics in outside life, in any region, and among the best classes of society, show a cleaner health-bill, or fewer deaths in proportion to numbers? Gen. Plisbury says that the prisoners generally submit readily to the rules—so much so, that no case has occurred among the fourteen hundred prisoners during the year, requiring what might be called severe punishment. Of about four hundred in prison at the close of the year, over three hundred were males. The founds prisoners range generally from 60 to 120. More than four-fifths of the prisoners confessed [themselves Intemperate. The punishment in use at some of the State Prisons, which have occasionally horrified the public, find no countenance in this matitution. A library of about 1,500 volumes, embracing historical, geographical, scientifie, and other books of standard character, furnish advantages which are appreciated by a large portio

ness rarely seen elsewhere.

Gen. Pilabury feels a just pride in the almost uninterrupted success of his management, and instead of being a burden upon the county or the State, it has been made a source of profit; that, in all years, it has safely kept 19,426 prisoners, and, although more than three-fourths of these were of that unprofitable class who are committed for very short terms of less than six months—yet the gross earnings have amounted to \$627,690; while the ordinary expenditures have been but \$137,000—thus showing a gain or profit of about \$140,000.

One of the saddest of the sad sights connected with this Penitentiary is that of a man among the convicts whose qualities not long ago rendered him prominent in a great party and in the Legislature of the State—ones the Speaker of the Assembly—undergoing punishment now for frauds on the Government.

The new Reformatory State Prison is to be located at Elmira, the Commissioners having just decided the question, affer hearing the claims of sundry other towns. The special object of this institution will cause its progress to be watched carnestly by prison reformers in all countries.

Along the Champlain (Canal, as along the Erie, the people are holding meetings in favor of Canal Reform. A general meeting of all parties is called at Fort Edward on the 15th inst, to advocate repeal of the Contract law for keeping the cannais in repair, to learn greater efficiency and economy in managing the cannais, and to "secure the appointment of housest and competent men for all canni offices." It is also proposed to send delegates to the Canal State Convention at Rochester on the 15th inst.

The legislative movements on the Liquor question give

The legislative movements on the Liquor question give The legislative movements on the Liquor question give special interest to the temperance inovements at this time. The annual meeting of the State Temperance Seciety, at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, on the 12th and 12th instant, will possess urband attractions for its members and friends, for this reason. The most prominent veteran champion of the cause in this city, Edward C. Delayan, being yet zealous as ever, is expected to submit plans for more efficient operations in a cause to which so much of his benevolent life has been devoted.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1870.

REPORTS.

Relative to the conveyance of real estate belonging to lunatics: to extend the Walkill Valley Railroad; lelative to the grading of certain avenues in New-Urrecht.

The State Engineer sent in a reply to the resolution of the Sanate with read to the Sanate.

Bank; allowing a railroad in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, and in other streets and avenues in New York; providing al-police force for the City and County of Albany; amending the act allowing certain towns in Westchester County to improve highways; also, regulating railroad freights, to regulate seats and spaces between the same in theaters, balls, and places of amusement in New-York.

ment in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Board of Missions of the P. E. Church Discess; incorporating the Justees of the funds to support infirm clergymen of the P. E. Church Discess of Albany; amending the charter of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society; extending time for the col-

Mission and Tract Society; extending time lection of taxes.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of excise fees in the Metropolitan District was reported to the Seinste without amendment. It was then recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and the Senate went into Committee. On motion the time for the collection of excise fees was extended to March 1st. The bill was then reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading. Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The House concurred in the Senate amend-ment to the Utica Mechanics Association bill, and made another amendment and sent it back to the Senate for

REPORTS.

Relative to the American Baptist Union; relative to the Hebrew Renevolent Society of New-York; preventing the use of old barrels for repacking sugar, flour and meal; amending the new Capitol act; relative to the well-thank.

ing the use of old barrels for repacking sugar, host and meal; amending the new Capitol act; relative to the militia bill.

Providing for the payment of wages to railread employes within a specified time; authorizing the Rondout and Oawego Railread to increase its rates of fare; Relative to the Brooklyn schools; to improve the New-York water front: to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railread; relative to the custody of money from the sale of certain lands in Hempstead; amending the foreign insurance act; relative to New-York Police Justices.

RESOLUTIONS.

Providing for amending the Stale Constitution; relative to bribery at elections, &c. Laid over. That the Commerce Committee inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the New Jersey Railroad from encroaching on New-York Harbor; that the Controller of Brooklyn report to this House whether registered boads have been issued; if not, why! Laid over. That the Committee on Grievances inquire into the arrest of Wm. Ray, member from Ontario County, as a witness, and his being taken to Saratoga in violation of the rights of this House. Adopted.

A report was presented from the majority of the Select Committee in favor of the resolutions for the removal or reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, railroad iron, pig iron, coal, and saik.

Mr. ALVORD, from the minority, submitted a written report, which he read, reciting the provisions of all the tariff measures in the world, and detailing their effect upon the industry and welfare of the different people. He compared those of Europe with ours, and claims that ours is greatly more advantageous to the people. He argued in favor of a tariff for home production and against free trade.

The subject was made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

A motion was made for the consideration of the resolu-

taking the royal hand? Did Minister Thornton lead

evening next.

The subject was made the special order to receive evening next.

A motion was made for the consideration of the resolutions, appointing a Committee to attend the Peabody funeral, said Committee to defray the expenses themselves, which was carried.

A motion was then made to strike out the clause "requiring no expense to the State."

Mr. ALVORD hoped the whole subject would be laid on the table. He would not be second to any one in honoring the memory of this man; but he could see no reason for the State of New York taking any part in the contemplated ceremonies. She had not received one cent of his bounty. His benefactions had been sectional, local, not national. He, therefore, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried by a vote of 53 to 45. Adjourned.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW BIRMINGHAM SPEECH. On Jan. 6 Mr. Charles Dickens, as President

with the company of the country of t

gant faction, but one which I do say was rainer frequently quoted as if there were grains of truth at the bottom of it—a fletion called the "circumicention office;" and perhaps also, as the writer of an idle book or two whose public opinions are not obscurely stated perhaps in these respects I did not sufficiently bear in mind Hamlet's caution to "spank by the eard, lest equivocation should undo" me. [Laughter.] Now I complain of nobody; but simply in order that there may be no mistake as to what I did mean, and as to what I do mean I will restate my meaning, and I will do so in the words of a great thinker, great writer, and great scholar—whom death unfortunately cut short—in his History of Civilization in India: "They may talk as they will about reforms which Government have introduced and improvements to be effected from legislation, but whoever will take a wider and more commanding view of human affairs will seen discover that such hopes are chimerical—they will learn that law-givers are nearly always but obstructors of society, instead of its helpers, and that in extremely few cases only will their measures turn out well. Their success has been owing to the fact that, contrary to their usual custom, they have implicitly obeyed the opirit of their time, and they have been, as they always should be, the mere servants of the people, to whose wishes they are bound to give a public and legal sanction."

THE GREEK SLAVE.

THE LAST COPY-ALETTER FROM HIRAM POWERS Mr. Henry P. Gray, President of the National Academy of Design, wrote, on Thursday, to Mr. E. W Stoughton, the owner of Hiram Powers's last copy of the "Greek Slave," which is now on the way to this country, "Greek Slave," which is now on the way to this country, requesting that the statue be exhibited at the Academy before going to his private residence. Mr. Stoughton comples with the request, and will order the statue sent from the ship by which it arrives directly to the Academy building. He adds, in his note of reply, that Mr. Powers was employed upon this copy more or less for about eight years, and it is probably the last he will make. The following letter on the subject is from the sculptor himself: "FLORENCE, Nov. 20, 1869.

following letter on the subject is from the sculptor himsel:

"Ma. E. W. Stoughton: As I promised, I shall now give you an account of the origin of the "Greek Blave." It was several years after being in this city, and while thinking about some new work to be commenced, that I remembered reading of an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks on the Greeks during the Greek revolution—which were finally put an end to by the destruction of the Turkshi fleet by Admiral Coddington and the Russian naval commander, whose name I do not now remember. During the struggle the Turks took many prisoners, male and female, and among the latter were beautiful girls, who were sold in the slave markels of Turkey and Ecypt. These were Christian women, and it is not difficult to imagine the distress and even despair of the sufferers while exposed to be sold to the highest bidders. But as there should be a moral in every work of art, there given to the expression of the Greek slave what trust there could still be is a Divine Providence for a future state of existence, with after deapair for the present, mingled with somewhat of scorn for all around her. She is too deeply concerned to be aware of her maredness. It is not her person but her spirit that stands exposed, and she bears it all as Christians only can. Such was my alm is the statue, and in the degree this has been recognized, I am satisfied and happy to knew that something at least, however small, has been recognized, I am satisfied and happy to knew that something at least, however small, has been grounded ato the works of ag. I told you that this was the last repetition of the "Greek Slave" it over intended to execute; and now I add that I never will produce another without first obtaining your consent. I will mention that I regard the substitution of the regular manacles for the rather ornamental than real chain in former repetitions of the "Greek Slave" is a decided advantage, since it dislinguishes it from all the others, and is really more to the puppes. The fi

The officers attached to the Jefferson Marke

SAN DOMINGO.

THE CHARACTER AND AIMS OF BAEZ-HIS DEAL-INGS IN CONCESSIONS—CABRAL, LUPERON, AND THEIR PARTISANS—STRENGTH AND SUC-CESS OF THE OPPOSITION TO BAEZ. SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 29 .- Gen. Baez, to whom

nuch attention has been directed as a military chieftain, never once appeared in a field of battle. For this reason he is called in San Domingo La Espada Virgen, or the Virgin Sword. The friends of the President would have people believe that he was educated in France, but Bacz was in France only for a short time as a traveler, and then ofter he had become rich in the Presidency. He is a man of slight attainments, and of some intelligence, who, with the shrewdness peculiar to the people of his country, has known how to profit from travel and observation. He has always had more European than American sympa-thies, and, rather uncertain in his ambitious projects, is now hoping for one or two things: either to make out of the Presidency a million of dollars and then to leave this position in the hands of his brother Damian, when he would be able to go to Paris, and there figure in the Corps Diplomatique; or, having accomplished the plan of negotiation for annexation to the United States, to remain as Governor during the existence of San Domingo as a territory, and, when it is admitted as a State, to ke on to Washington as a Senator in Congress. The first plan would, perhaps, please him better. At times he speaks of Louis Napoleon as mon cousin. It is charged that in order to amass a large fortune as

speedily as possible he has annulled certain concessions that had been made under various circumstances by the Dominican Government, in order that his agont might btain them. For example : the privilege of working the mines of petroleum at Azua belonging to an American, Mr. Solson. Bacz set aside this concession to give it to his brother, Damian, who, for this reason, is now called in San Domingo Damian-Petroleo. The rock-salt mines of Neyba, the right of working which belonged to another American, Mr. Hatch, the agent of a respectable Com-pany at New-York, are now in the hands of another agent of Baez. A pretext was sought in order to dispossess Mr. Hatch. He was accused of being engaged in some political conspiracy, and under a sort of pretended trial was, in the absence of proper proof, convicted, and sentenced to death. Baez commuted the sentence, but was unwilling to enforce the order of expatriation, because he feared that Hatch, who is a Connecticut man, would go to the States and expose his plaus; hence he let him remain in the country. But Hatch, like many others, now lies in a dungeon. A concession for the pur-pose of making a canal of the Yuna, which empties into Samana Bay, had been given in favor of citizen Francis Sulby Dubriel. Bacz annulled it, and to-day it belongs to the President and Mr. O'Sullivan. Moreover, the right of working the guuno deposits at Alta Vela belonged to an American Company, but this is now in Bacz's own hands, who is no respector of contracts.

To-day Baez causes to figure as among the riches of the island the public lands of San Domingo. These are few in number. He would have the world believe that the lands used as commons are the property of the State. This is not true. The commons lands are those which belong in common to various individuals. These persons have an interest in the lands in different proportions and according to the quantity which they had been prompt enough to purchase; but each proprietor has a chance of increasing his share. For this reason they are called commons lands," but they do not in any way belong to the State.

It has been recently said in the States that Cabral has no partisans; and that Luperon is a kind of pirate. Everyone knows, however, that some of the most distinguished Generals in San Domingo are friends and supporters of Cabral, while the enemies of Bacz are to be found among the leading families of the Island. Among the Generals, it will be enough to mention Gen. Orgando (of the South, who has not permitted Bacz to pass a single tranquil day since he has come into power), and the Generals Adoy, Moreno, Pina, Castillo, Aivarez, Imbert, Gomez, Valerio, Cabrera, Acosta, Minche, Dubocq, Aybar, and Abreu. Of the families, those of Perdomo, Calero, Delmonte (Joaquin), and Garrido are well known. Many others might be named. During the war with Spain, while Baez was on the side of the oppressors of this country, enjoying the pay of a Major-General, the other-named Generals were fighting in the ranks of the Dominicans. Cabral is to-day master of all the southern jurisdiction, which comprises an immense extent of territory, and contains 15,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. In this province there are various points on the coast in the hands of the revolu-tionists, among others Burahoma. The last news represents Cabral as having routed Gen. [Salcedo, who is the commander-in-chief of the forces of Baez in the South. Bacz was compelled to send down as reenforcements the only remaining two battallons which garrisoned the cape-ital. Many of the soldlers who had been defending Azua passed over to Cabral after they had learned that a foreign flag had been holsted at Samana.

GEN, CABRAL AND THE LEASE OF SAMANA TREATY OF BAEZ WITH SALNAVE-TYRANNY

OF THE DOMINICAN PRESIDENT. SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 5 .- Gen. Cabral has been accused of having sought, when President, to lease Samana, and some persons say that he ought not now protest against the alienation of terrritory. The truth is that Cabral proposed a lease, but he soon learned that the Dominican people were very much opposed to all brought against him by the Volunteers of Cuba. He ne Dominica for he was in fact forced to leave the Presi- makes some unpleasant statements against his accusers, dency because of a clamor raised against him by his enemies on this account. In those days, Gen. Caminero, who commanded in the name of Bacz, declared that "with this carbine, which I have used during the revo-Intion, I would fire, even upon Baez, if he attempted to sell or lease Samana." A short time before the fall of Cabral, a deputy, J. B. Zafra, protested energetically in the Congress (where he was per-mitted to speak his mind freely) against a treaty, about which Bacz will not permit any discussion. Bacs, after this, signed a treaty with Salnave which looked to the preservation of the integrity of the island territory, and received from Salnave 125,000 francs in gold. A few occurrences will help you to an idea of the liberty which is enjoyed under the administration of Baez. Col. Gregorio Camoreno was assassinated on board of the war schooner Bapotillo by two Baez partisans, Cadet Maduro and Domingo Finca. In order to save these men, the widow of Don Gregorio and her daughters were forced to sign a petition asking a pardon from the President. The Vice-President, Autonic Gomez, detained upon suspicion at the capitol, was compelled to subscribe to a proclamation indorsing all that Baez had done, or proposed to do. Everyone in San Domingo knows that Gomes is opposed to any cession of territory.

ANNEXATION-THE TRADITION OF "CONFIGUOUS TERRITORY."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- It was reserved for Mr. Seward to break down the cherished tradition that the expansion of the United States should be only in the donation of "contiguous territory." The cost and risks of maintaining outlying territories, as illustrated by the colonies of various European countries, were so obvious, that our early statesmen came to regard their acquisition as impolitic, if not dangerous. Grave donbts as to the policy of expansion at all were entertained by some of the Fathers of the Republic, but these gave way before the necessity of obtaining Florids and Louisiansacts regarded by the best minds of the day as unconstitutional, and only to be acquiesced in on grounds of paramount public interest. Texas and California were acquiffed for argent political reasons, and mainly to defeat the purpose of Europe to build up counterpoises to our country on the South and West, and set "metes and bounds" around us. Yet, in these acquisitions, the tralition of "contiguous territory" was still adhered to. Without stopping to discuss the propriety of further

equisitions, or the advantages or disadvantages of ringing San Domingo and St. Thomas into the Union, let me refer to what were regarded as precedents, sottling the policy of the country up to the time of the Alaska purchase. On the 2d of December, 1822, shortly after the inde-

pendence of Central America was achieved, the Congress of San Salvador, declared its incorporation with the United States, but the measure was regarded with such surprise and dislike in Washington, and looked on as so preposterous, that, I believe, no answer was ever re-turned to the proposition. Later, in 1849, commissioners from the three States of Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras, niet in the City of Leon, offering to our Minlater to Central America their cession of those States as Territories to the United States. They were told that he had neither instructions nor power to treat on the suldect, but would submit their proposition to his Gov-ernment. No answer, however, was ever vouchsafed to But at the same time the American representative, who

had just concluded a treaty for the protection of the pro-posed Nicaragua Canal, accepted from Honduras the easion of the Island of Tigu, commanding the magnidcent Bay of Pouseca, which it was supposed might beome the Western terminus of the canal, and which nossessed every requisite for a grand naval station. A convention of cession was accordingly signed on the 22th of September, 1849, between Mr. Squier on the part of the nited States, subject to the approval of his Government, and Gen. José Guerrero on behalf of Honduras This comion caused great excitement in England, being looked upon as an attempt to offset British territorial , seizuros in Central America. With the United States | one.

holding the key of the Isthmus, and commanding the whole Pacific coast, these would be valueless. Mr. Clayton, then Secretary of State, had not anticipated this cossion, but readily saw the advantages which it gave him, in the struggle to drive Great Britain out of Central America. In reply to Lord Palmerston's vehe ment protests and demands for the recall of the American negotiator, Mr. Clayton directed Mr. Abbott Law-rence, then our Minister at St. James, in a dispatch dated Dec. 29, 1849, to inform his Lordship that although the treaty with Honduras was made without instructions from the Department, yet if the British aggressions on

Honduras were not promptly disavowed, it would be

further negotiations. This threat had the desired effect; British aggression ceased, and the territorial cession to the United States was not consummated. At that time Mr. Seward was not only hostile to expansion, but the apologist in the Senate for British pretensions in Central America. In 1855, Don José Barrundia was sent as Plenipotentiary of Honduras

José Barrundia was sent as Plenipotentiary of Honduras to the United States, with instructions, I believe, to negotiate a treaty of annexation, if possible. But he died soon after reaching the country, and the plan, if it ever existed, fell through.

These seem to have been the first and only attempts toward aggregating outlying territory to the United States before the Alaska purchase, and it will be observed that none of them were initiated by the United States, which steadily adhered to its tradition of acquiring only "contiguous ferritory." We have bravely, we shall see how wisely, "changed all that." STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ST.

DOMINGO COMPANY-MATERIAL PROSPECTS OF THE ISLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Statements having been published, incorrectly describing the position of this Company with reference to its contracts for a general survey of the Island of St. Domingo, I desire to state the facts con-

Island of St. Domingo, I desire to state the facts connected with this enterprise.

Long ago, and before any project of annexation was seriously considered, the Government of Fresident Baez, in view of the importance of securing immigration to the island, and believing that nothing more than a plain exhibit of its agricultural and mineral wealth was necessary to bring emigrants capable of developing its unbounded resources, made a contract for a thoroughly scientific, geological, and mineral/gical survey of the whole Republic, with proper maps of the locations best suited for immediate occupation.

In connection with this survey, liberal grants were also

public, with proper maps of the locations best suited for immediate occupation.

In connection with this survey, liberal grants were also proposed in aid of the Railroads and other internal improvements, but in no case, more liberal than those constantly made by our Congress for similar improvements in the Western States and Territories.

The survey lins been prosecuted vigocously for more than a year past, under the charge of Prof. Gabb, formerly State Geologist of California, who is now with a large working party in the field. His reports are most satisfactory. Every production of the tropics can be cultivated at a givent profit, greater, as we believe, than on any other of the islands, as the climate is well suited to white labor: and we see no reason to doubt, that the exports may be increased, so as to exceed, as they did before the Revolution, the total exports of all the other West India Islands. And we are also led to believe that the gold fields which for nearly a contary, under Spanish rate, produced over \$15,000,000 per annum, may now be more profitably worked, as never yet has there been on the island, to our knowledge, any machinery, or any of the modern appliances for saving gold, through the use of which in Australia and California, 90 per cent of the present yield is secured.

In conclusion, our confract was made without refer-

of which in Australia and California, 20 per cent of the present yield is secured.

In conclusion, our contract was made without reference to annexation; we own nothing on the bay or reninsalia of Samana, that portion of the Island most important for public uses; and, we believe that, through our expenditures, the Government lands, to which we have no claim, will be increased in value ten-fold, while one portion, a mero fraction of the public lands, is no greater than our own Government would grant for like services and expenditures.

W. L. Halser, President of the St. Dominge Co. Office of St. Domingo Co., No. 35 William st., Jan. 19, 1870.

WEST INDIAN ANTIPATHY TO ANNEXATION.

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WEST INDIAN ANTIPATHY TO ANNEXATION.

The following opinions of the proposed cession of San. Domingo, and of West Indian annoxation generally, are from The Times of St. Thomas:

It remains to be seen in how far the people, first of San Domingo and afterward of Haytl, can be brought to be reconciled to the loss of their separato national independence. One of the charges brought against Bacz by the revolutionary party is this very sale or lease of Samana, and the Government organ had always refused to acknowledge that the idea of the cession of any part of the national territory could for one moment be entertained. In fact, so strong is supposed to be the feeling against this idea of cession, that it is the general watchword of the two revolutions which are in progress in the unfortunate island of Haytl. Salnave has also been accused of wishing to alienate national territory by selling the Mole of St. Nicholins, and therefore in both sections of the island the general devotion to territorial integrity has been used as a lever against the parties in power. It remains to be seen whether any change has come over the spirit of the people that inhabit the Island, and whether the ideas that took root in 1803, and hore such awful fruit, have entirely died out. The feesul of the last Spanish occuwhether any change has come over the spirit of the people that inhabit the Ishind, and whether the ideas that took root in 1803, and here such a will fruit, have entirely died out. The fesult of the last Spanish occupation seems to show that the germ is still existing, and only requires to be mossiched with human blood to make it start again into life. As far as the voice of the people may be heard, it speaks strongly against any infringement of the autonomy of the Island of Hayti, and, in fact, although the Americans may consider that "mainfest destiny points to the annexation of all these islands," and that on acquiring any one of them, the other's will all in time "wheel into line," yet there still remains this truth to be acknowledged, that, if we except only St. Thomas and the other Danish Islands, the natives of all the West Indies are averse to the idea of annexation to the United States. The Island of Cuba, which is the largest, may be taken as a fair sample, and there it is seen that the natives are fighting, not for annexation, but for independence.

TESTIMONY BY GEN, PELAEZ OF THE ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

This officer has, since his arrival in the Peninsula, published a refutation of the infamous charges

as will be seen by the subjoined paragraphs: as will be seen by the subjoined paragraphs:

"The instructions which I received from the Superior Chief of the Island were by no means of a gentic character. Every head officer of the insurgents was to be shot. Every person who, in the opinion of the chiefs of columns, was contributing by his personal influence to-ward extending the insurrection was to be submitted to a process of war, and, should the charge be proven, was to be shot. I was verbally ordered to cause to be shot every doctor, lawyer, notary, and schoolmaster, who might be found among the insurgents. The reason given was that this class of men were the authors of the rebellion.

was that this class of men were the authors of the rebellion.

"Gen. Lopez de Letona and I arrived at Clenfnegos
in February, and about the list of March we went to Villa
Clara. Don Juan Modet was ordered to a place called
Lechuzo, to overlook the navigation of the River Damuji
and persecute Bullon and the factions of Yaguanawas
and Clenaga de Zapatas.

"Two young men, of the ages of 15 and 16 years, presented themselves before me for pardon. I granted it,
but the volunteers were greatly disturbed. They cried
aloud, 'Let the insurgents die.' The excitement, growing out of the granting of pardons, was unparalleled.
The volunteers demanded that all the insurgents should
be shot. The next day a negro robbed a store of a trifle,
when, with the greatest difficulty, Gen. Letona and I
aucceeded in saving his life.

"Modet sent at insurgent chief, Juan B. Capote, to
Clenfuegos. For this he was relieved of his command.
An insensate multitude presented themselves before the
door of the Governor, and cried out for his murder.
The next day a Court-Martial was held, and Capote was
shot.

"A volunteer officer presented me seven insurgents."

"A volunteer officer presented me seven insurgents."

shot.
"A volunteer officer presented me seven insurgents
who had accepted the pardon offered. For the moment I
could not give them passports. I ordered them home,
but the men were brought before me at three other times

but the men were brought before me at three other times by volunteers.

On the 11th of May I learned that the insurgents were in large force at Camarones; but I could not find them. On the 14th I returned from my search to Clentaeges. In a few days two prones came forward to claim the benefit of a pardou. I granted it; but they were besieged by the volunteers, and took to flight. Being captured, they were looked in jail by noe in order to protect them. Then I was first accused of giving passports for money.

"The Cubans moved with marrelous exactitude, especially in the matter of ascertaining our whereabouts. As they were only in small bodies, they were enabled to pass rapidly through the different jurisdictions, and gave us nocturnal surprises. In 57 days 18 expeditions were sent out after them.

"The commander of Las Lejas captured a possant who was at work. He was harded over to a mart, who

rapidly through the alterent presentions, and gave us nocturnal surprises. In 57 days levelpeditions were sent out after them.

"The commander of Los Lojas'captured a possant who was at work. He was handed over to a guard, who mardered him. In the evening of the same day another poor fellow was captured; he was handed over to the same guard, who dignatched him as he had done by his former charge. I demanded information on the subject of these offenses, and, as what was communeated did not please me. I determined to refleve the official. A commission of volunteers demanded of Modet that he would disobey my orders to that effect. They sent a commission to Havana on the subject, and another to me saying, that I must grant no more pardous; nay, more; that no Leutenant-Governor should order anything to be done without their consent. I paid no attention to this, and issued a passport afterward to Hernandez Echerri, who had prosented himself at Manneas.
"I returned to Confuegos on the 29th of May, supposing that I had been relieved of command. The volunteers met together and defiberated upon the matter as to whether I should be perhitted to embark or not, (for Havana.) But I went to the wharf, and on board soon locald my place of lodging."

THE PROGRESS OF INCENDIARISM—THE SITUA-

THE PROGRESS OF INCENDIARISM-THE SITUA-

THE PROGRESS OF INCENDIARISM—THE SITUATION AS SEEN FROM GRENFUEGOS.

A Spanish merchant of Cientuegos writes to one of his correspondents in this city, under date or Jan. 6, the following: "The work of destruction goes on, During the week a part of the fields belonging to the catates Constancia and Laberinto, Lequentic La Ross, America and Jachno, were destroyed. On yesterday the cance fields of the ostate accuracy were on fire for four hours. In truth, each day disasters of this kind are increasing. At present no one thinks of having lumber, for during the unsurrection it is impossible to have it cut and transported, for which reasons I cannot fill your order. Nearly all the sugar which arrives from the country is of the ordinary religing class; really, the most of it is very infecier. Up to this moment no sales have been spoken of." Another gentleman, writing from the same place under

Another gentleman, writing from the same place under same date, says: "Rarely does a day pass that some estate is not destroyed. Recently portions of the following estates were burned: Santa Elema of Lomba, La Estrella of Medium, San Francisco of Santo, Santo Rosa of Rivalta, Jarico, Las Vueltas, El Sagua, Fola, Yugernis Viejo, Santa Yabel, together with the estate of Mailbran, and many others, the names of which I do not now remember, beside a great number of cattle farms and country sents. As to the pending conflict, all I can say is that it is more or less active, as in the pash and this, introduced the many reports published in the journals to the effect that many insurgents have come forward and have remounced their cause, I have not seen the first one."

THE TRIBUNE and THE PEOPLE

We publish the following from among business letters received by THE TRIBUNE:

SARAHSVILLE, Ohlo, Jan. 19, 1879.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Insided find \$25, for which send at copies of The Weekly Tribune to address of Yours, very truly, GEO. W. TAYLOR.

POST-OFFICE, WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Jan. 8, 1879. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Please flod herewith money order (\$50), for which send me 51 copies sent to the Senate for ratification, without awaiting of The Weekly Tribune, and oblige. Yours, truly,

> CATHARINE, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed

PORESIGN NEWS.

find draft for \$54 in payment for 51 copies Weekly and one copy Semi-Weekly Tribune and seven Tribune Almanaca. Yours, truly, JESSE LYON, P. M ATTAY, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inchesed

flud \$54, for which please send 55 copies of The New-York find \$54, for which please send as copiling.

Weekly Tribune for one year, and oblige.

E. J. CLARK. ALDEN, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1879.

please find \$60, for which you will please send 61 copies of

KIDDER, Caldwell, Co., Mo.

The Weekly Tribune for one year. F. THATCHER, P. M. Marion, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1870.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Find inclosed draft for \$55, for which amount please send The Weekly Tribund to the following names, commencing Yours, truly, January 1, 1870.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find \$58 30, for which send 54 copies of The New-York Weekly Tribune to subscribers' names as follows.

Yours, truly, SCOTT, Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find \$55 for 50 copies of The Weekly Tribune to the following names. Please commence with the year, and Yours, truly, oblige.

EAST ASHFORD, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find \$25 for 21 copies of The Weekly Tribune seut to my address.

Respectfully yours, ALONZO WILTSE, P. M. NEWARK VALLEY, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed

une, to be added to the club of 55 copies previously sent, to be directed to the following names. Respectfully yours; WM. J. CALDWELL Naples, Optario Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1879. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. THIBUNE: Inclosed you will find (per U. S. Ex. Co.) \$15, for which please send The Weekly Tribune to the following club for one year

I hand you \$6 60 for six more copies of The Weekly Trib-

from the time the old club expires. L. G. THRALL.

CENTERVILLE, Alleghany Co., N. Y., Jan. II, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed you will find \$16, for which please send to my address 47 ceptes of The Weekly Tribune and three copies Semi-Weekly, to commence with No. 1,778, if you have the back Yours, &c., D. H. BROOKS, P. M.

BOLIVAR, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1970. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find \$27 50, currency, for which send to my address as many copies of The Weekly Tribune as you can send for the money. Oblige, W. H. McMunnay. the money.

WARREN, R. I., Jan. 12, 1970. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TERRUNE: Inclosed please find check for \$55 for 56 copies of The Weekly Tribnne, to commence Jan. 12, 1870. Yours, &c., PELEG BOSWORTH, by P. B. jr.

POST-OFFICE, FULTON, Ill., Jan. 10, 1810. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed berewith please find P. O. orders for \$52, for which send me 50 copies of The Weekly Tribune and one copy 8

Weekly. Address Weekly to me; Semi-Weekly to C. A Griswold. Commence Weekly with No. 1,478.

Yours, RUTLAND, Tioga Co., Pa., Jan. 5, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUSE: Inclosed please flud check for \$28 35 for 21 copies of The Weekly

please find check for \$2.5 Arribane to the following address.

Tribune to the following address.

E. R. BACKER, P. M.

NEW-CAMBRIA, Mo., Jan. 6, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE; Inclosed flud \$27 for 20 copies of The Weekly Tribune, and an extra for the getter-up of club.

Respectfully yours.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Jan. 10, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBENE: Please and inclosed check for \$64 in payment for 65 copies of The

Weekly Tribune. We want them to commence with No. 7,478, if possible. NATR'L WALES. AMITYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 18, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Please find inclosed \$25, per registered letter. Send us 20 copies of The Weekly Tribune to one address, and one extra for

getter-up of club. Yours, traly, G. P. WILLIAMS, P. M.

STERLING, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find \$85 for 12 copies of The Semi-Weekly Tribune. to commence with No. 2.571; 53 copies of The Weekly Tribune, to commence with No. 1,480. JAMES D. CHURCH. Yours, respectfully,

MECKLENBURG, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed I hand you Treman & Grant's check for \$85 21, for pay ment for 31 copies of The Weekly Tribune, and 11 copies of The Semi-Weekly, according to your published terms. to commence, if convenient, with the first papers in the Yours, respectfully, G. B. TREMAN.

PLATTSBURGH, Clinton Co., Jan. 10, 1879. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE : Inclosed and \$62 for which please send to my address 63 copies of The Weekly Tribune, commencing with the issue of last week dated Jan. 5. I think. Our farmers want Greeley's experience in farming. I hope to increase this list to 100 Yours, with good wishes, H. S. RANSOM, P. M.

PLEASANTVILLE, Venango Co., Pa., Jan. 14, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find money orders Nos. 756 and 757, amounting is the aggregate to \$64, for which you will please send, ad dressed to the Postmaster, Pleasantville, Pa., 65 cepter of The New-York Weekly Tribune, commencing with No. following expiration of present club.

Yours, truly, E. A. KELLEY, P. M.

SPENCER, Jan. 10, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find check for \$65, for which please send to my address 51 copies of The Weekly and 5 copies of The Semi-Weekly Tribune. I shall send for at least 20 copies more of The Workly. Yours, &c., SILVENES SHEFARD.

GUILFORD, Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1870. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE : Inclosed you will find draft for \$55 14 and 36 cents in postage stamps, amounting to \$55 10, for 51 copies of The Weekly Tribune, and one extra, to names of subscribers, to be sent to this office, commencing with the year 1870. The · N. W. CADY, P. M.

CIRCLEVILLE, Pickaway Co., O., Jan. 8, 1870. To THE PUBLISHER OF THE M. Y. TRIBUNE: On the other side of this sheet you will find the names of 64 subscribers to The Weekly Tribune, whose names I wish you to print on the papers. Inclosed find money order for \$70 40, which is \$64 for the papers and \$6 40 for printing the names. I suppose this club will entitle me to an extra copy. Doubtless I shall be able to add other names. W. H. P. DENNY, P. M. Respectfully yours,

BANGOR, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1810. TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed you will please find a check on Martin & Runyan, No. 60 Wall-st., for \$61, for which you will please send 82 copies of The Weekly Tribune, commencing with No. 1,478.

find check for \$70, for which please send to this effice the present year 51 copies of The Weekly Tribune to the folowing named persons. Also find \$5, for which send The Daily Tribune to W. W. Bush & Co. for six months.

POST-GEFICE, RUSHFORD,
Alleghany County, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1870.
TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclose

Yours, &c., C. W. WOODWORTH, P. M.